

and dressed and ate supper and then came on to Savannah with Patrick and their friends. The boys told the sheriff they would have surrendered before had they come upon an officer of the county, but they were afraid they might run upon the detectives if they started for Savannah.

One of the Morris crowd has been here since Saturday. He has been passing for a newspaper correspondent. He saw Deputy Sheriff Hughes leave here this morning and seemed to suspect that their game was up, for he told a confidential friend that he believed the Zeiglers were going to give up.

A number of prominent democrats here express themselves to the effect that Morris has earned the reward that was offered for the arrest of the Zeiglers, for it was his work, they say, that forced their surrender. Had they been left unmolested it is very doubtful if the Zeiglers would have put themselves into the hands of the law.

What Sheriff Patrick Says.

Sheriff Patrick says he intends to do his whole duty in the matter. He will keep the boys in jail, he says, and they will not go hence if he can prevent it, unless they go out on bond.

The proclamation of Governor Atkinson, two weeks ago, offering a reward of \$250 for the arrest and conviction of any one who should harbor or defend the Zeiglers in resisting the law, helped to solve the situation, throwing, as it did, a damper upon the most active friends and sympathizers of the two boys.

The grand jury last week, upon the evidence furnished by Detective Morris, found a true bill against a prominent populist of this county, and a warm friend of the Zeiglers, charging him with harboring them from arrest.

Though there is a general feeling of relief over this termination of the notorious Zeigler case, no one feels so much gratified as the widow of Sheriff Brooks, who lives in Savannah, and who has felt since the killing of her husband, last October, that the county and state has not treated her rights in allowing her husband's death to go unavenged.

Have Many Friends.

The Zeiglers have many friends and sympathizers in the county among their party, who claim that they have not had justice at the hands of the court and justify them in the killing of Brooks. Their case will not be tried until next November, unless a special term of the superior court should be held for the trial.

Judge Gamble will hardly do this except at the instance of a large number of the people of the county.

There is no prospect of any further trouble over the Zeigler matter. Everybody seems to be tired of the case, and state affairs will be glad now that they have submitted themselves to the law, to see things settled once more to their normal condition.

DETECTIVE MORRIS HERE.

He Came Up To Consult with the Governor About the Zeiglers.

Detective Morris, who has been hunting the Zeiglers for a month or more, was in Atlanta yesterday. He says he is almost impossible to catch the outlaws, because it seemed that everybody in their community was friendly to them. As soon as an officer arrived, they were all around him, and he was carried to the Zeigler home out in the country and they took to the woods.

Morris made two or more attempts to catch the brothers. One last week he slipped up to the house of the sweetheart of one of the brothers. The Zeigler ran out the back door, leaving behind his rifle, coat and hat, and a close call, but the young man was a swift runner and was soon out of reach.

The detective thought that the county officers were in league with the Zeiglers and believed that they gave the tip as soon as a request was made for a warrant of any kind or for assistance. Morris had the nerve to try to take the men, but he could not get his hands on them. From what he said it is doubtful if a verdict could be obtained against them for killing the former sheriff if they should be brought to trial.

The populists are practically all friends of the two brothers, and a great many of the other residents of the county appear to be unwilling to do anything against the boys. The Zeiglers have been going armed all the time. They tend more to their life in the woods and they have a retreat in a capitol yesterday. Morris went to see what what was unknown, but Morris told him that it was useless to go there, as he would not be made by the authorities of Screven. The detective said he would like to take some horse down there one time and give the brothers a chase. He said that he would run them to the swampy swamp, and he would not get them. He thought it was the plan of the Zeiglers to keep out of the way of others and to show and show fight. Morris admitted that it was his fight. He went up the pole along the Central railroad and pretended to be fixing the wires, but in reality was watching for the brothers.

FELL OFF A TRAIN.

A Second One Came Along and Cut Him in Two.

Birmingham, Ala., May 25.—(Special).—A white man stealing a ride on the north-bound Cannonball train, on the Queen and Crescent road, fell off at Tusculossa last night and was dangerously injured. A few hours later another train came along and cut him in two almost. He died in great agony. He gave his name as E. C. Waltham and said he lived at Natchez, Miss.

THE RYDER TRIAL

IN TALBOTTON

A Special Session of the Superior Court Convened Yesterday.

THE DEFENDANT NOT ON HAND

Affidavits That He Is Sick in Bibb County Jail.

MOTION FOR A CHANGE OF VENUE MADE

Testimony for and Against the Motion as to Whether a Fair Trial Can Be Had in Talbot.

Talbotton, Ga., May 25.—(Special).—The special session of Talbot superior court, called for the case of Dr. W. L. Ryder charged with the murder of Miss Sallie Emma Owen, on the evening of April 6th, convened this morning at 10 o'clock.

It will be shown from evidence that Dr. Ryder had long been a suitor for the hand of Miss Owen, and that he often became very much incensed at her persistent refusal to accept him. On Easter Sunday he and several others spent the day at "The Elms," the lovely home of the Owen family, in Talbot valley, ten miles north of Talbotton; that Dr. Ryder carried a pistol with him the day of that visit; that Miss Owen refused to walk to the fish pond with him and seemed afraid all day of being left alone with him; that he endeavored to persuade her to come to his house with him alone, and she refused to do so, unless accompanied by the rest of the party. They all came to town in the afternoon, however, riding with Dr. Ryder. Miss Owen did not go to church at night, as she was convalescing from measles.

Assassination of Miss Owens.

Her A. P. Persons called upon Miss Owen after tea and when Dr. Ryder returned from church he called in at the home of Mr. John McCoy, where Miss Owen and her sister were stopping. Miss Owen at the time was sitting in the parlor, entertaining Mr. Persons. Dr. Ryder called a few minutes pleasantly and left. He went to his room, changed some of his clothing, took his shotgun, returned to the McCoy residence, crept stealthily into the hall and to the parlor door, which was standing open, fired one shot at the head of the young lady and the next shot, through the smoke of the first discharge, at Mr. Persons.

One shot of the load passed through Mr. Persons' cheek, and the entire charge passed so close to his face that the mere concussion bruised and blackened it.

Dr. Ryder immediately went out of the house, threw away his gun, went to his office, took a large dose of morphine, and then ran hurriedly down the street leading west.

He was found at Persons' pond in an insensible condition, with his throat badly gashed.

The next day he had partially recovered from the effects of the morphine and on the second day thereafter, while his victim was being buried, he was secretly carried to Macon, and has since been confined in Bibb county jail.

Proceedings of Court.

Today, upon the convening of court, Judge Butt told the grand jury, that having been properly charged at last court, he only desired to state to them that they were called together to consider a violation of criminal law; that a homicide had been committed in this county which they were duty to investigate, and to place before the jury the evidence of the case, and to consider such matters as would be presented to them.

At 2:30 o'clock p. m. the grand jury brought in a bill charging Dr. W. L. Ryder with the murder of Miss Sallie Emma Owen.

Immediately the counsel for the defense introduced a motion for a change of venue, and also introduced affidavits of physicians in Macon, showing that Ryder was too sick to be moved to Talbotton. Counsel of both sides waived the necessity of defendant's presence during the consideration of the motion and the counsel for the defense introduced affidavits from two parties in Macon—James A. Ryder, deputy sheriff of Bibb county, and R. J. Berkner—stating that they had been in Talbot county since Dr. Ryder's arrest, and from the expressions of numbers of people whom they met, did not believe he could have a fair trial in this county.

Affidavits were also read from Ryder's three brothers, Rev. James T. Ryder, Dr. C. A. Ryder and Professor R. A. Ryder, to the effect that they did not believe their brother could have a fair trial in the county. A number of witnesses, residents of Talbot county, among them Mr. John H. Stinson, Sheriff B. A. Richards, Mr. Len Stinson, Deputy Sheriff T. P. Martin and Mr. Will Smith. They all stated that at the time of the murder excitement ran high and there was talk of lynching Ryder, but that a large majority of the best

people had at all times wanted the matter left in the hands of the law. At the burial of Miss Owen there was serious talk of lynching, but they had heard nothing of it since that time, and that they believed the prisoner could have a fair and impartial trial in Talbot county.

Young Roscoe German, cousin of the murdered girl, with whom he was reared and who was one of his favorite companions in childhood days, stated that he heard a great deal of talk of lynching at the time of the murder and had received letters from parties offering to come and help to lynch Ryder, but cooler heads had counseled forbearance and the sentiment seemed now in favor of leaving the matter to the hands of the law.

Mr. Z. Bickley, who has been a member of the Owen household for a period of twelve years or more and who naturally feels exceedingly bitter about the matter, stated that he believed the prisoner could have a fair trial in this county.

Mr. G. H. Betts stated he believed the prisoner could have a fair trial. Counsel for the defense asked him if he believed the people would be satisfied if the jury were to acquit Dr. Ryder upon the plea of insanity. He replied: "I cannot answer that. I do not say the people would be satisfied. I do not say the people would be. While a great many people would Ryder to have a trial, there were others who simply say he ought to be hanged."

The prosecution asked him if that feeling—meaning that he ought to be hanged—was confined to Talbot county, and he replied: "No. I have met people from all parts of the state recently and they all say he ought to be hanged."

No Money Business.

One witness being asked by the defense what the people seemed to feel would be the result if delay was made in the trial, said: "If they say they want Ryder to have a fair trial, but there must be no money business about it."

Judge Butt spoke quickly: "Who is that talking about money business? There isn't going to be any monkeying about this affair."

More evidence was then brought forward toward motion. Upon this motion the fight has just begun. Over 20 witnesses are summoned.

Dr. Ryder's aged mother and his sister, Mrs. McArthur, are here. Mrs. Owen and Miss Lizzie May are also here, the former still prostrated by the effects of the terrible fatal shot, but her beautiful daughter.

The Two Families.

In order to have your readers understand the absorbing interest felt by thousands of people in the trial of Dr. W. L. Ryder for the murder of Miss Sallie Emma Owen, some little items of the family history of the parties to this terrible tragedy will be interesting.

Dr. W. L. Ryder, a native citizen of Talbot county for several years. He was a very successful dentist and made a great many friends, was generally considered a cultured and capable fellow, but one who put a great deal of interest into whatever he did and therefore as a business man was successful.

Dr. Ryder was a son of Mr. William Ryder, an Englishman who, upon arrival in this country, first stopped at Lenoir, Ga., afterwards settling in Houston county, but subsequently moving into Bibb county, making his residence at Talbotton. He was an honored citizen of that section and was a member of the Georgia Agricultural Society, the Georgia Live Stock Association, and many others of the most prominent citizens of Macon. Dr. Ryder was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War, and was captured at Point Lookout. He organized a school and taught his fellow prisoners. He was a member of the Georgia Live Stock Association, and was a member of the Georgia Agricultural Society, the Georgia Live Stock Association, and many others of the most prominent citizens of Macon. Dr. Ryder was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War, and was captured at Point Lookout. He organized a school and taught his fellow prisoners. 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AN ARGUMENT AND AN ANSWER

How a Committee from the Gold Club
Spent Sunday.

Mr. Henry Richardson Was Chairman
of the Committee.

HOW A WORKINGMAN MADE REPLY.

Informed the Speaker That He Was
Wrong About His Reference to
the Farmers.

The workmen of Atlanta are lining up
in solid phalanx against the gold mon-
metallists.

The recent efforts of the gold men and
those who champion the cause of a con-
tracted currency to invade the ranks of
the working classes have met with flat
failure.

"They have an idea that we are ignorant
and can't understand their doctrine," said
one of the best known laboring men yes-
terday, "but we have got men in our crowd
who can see through their Atlanta shams
and turn them down every time."

He was speaking in reference to a visit
made by a committee from the gold club
to one of the divisions of the locomotive
engineers Sunday afternoon.

Upon this committee were Mr. P. H.
Richardson, of the Atlanta Journal; Mr.
Pat H. Moore, a federal appointee, and
several others. An audience of fifteen min-
utes was asked with the members of the
division. Mr. Richardson was chairman
and did the speaking.

Some of his arguments did not meet the
spontaneous approval of those present.
Mr. Richardson stated that the interests
of the city workingman and the farmer
were not allied. He declared that all pro-
ducts of the farmer would be cheapened
out of the gold basis and informed the en-
gineers that it was to their interest to have
them cheap. In this he was strenuously
opposed.

Among those who lifted the lance against
the speaker was Mr. Walter L. Simmons,
one of the best known laboring men in
Atlanta.

Talks of the Visit.

Mr. Simmons is the presiding officer of
his division. He gave an interesting ac-
count of the visit of the committee from
the gold club yesterday.

"It was about 3 o'clock," he said, "We
had not been called to order when this
note was handed to us:

"To the Officers and Members of Di-
vision No. 28, Brotherhood of Locomotive En-
gineers, Gentlemen: A committee from the
Young Men's South Money Club would
like to have the privilege of saying a few
words to your members, not consuming
more than fifteen minutes of your time."

"F. H. RICHARDSON,
"PAT H. MOORE."
"They came in," continued Mr. Simmons,
Mr. Henry Richardson was spokesman
for the committee. No one introduced him.
He made a talk of fifteen minutes without
any interruption upon the subject of what
he called "sound money."

"When he had finished I wanted to ask
him a few questions. He was arguing that
the fall of prices was caused by overpro-
duction and said that the free coinage of
silver would not help it. I asked him for
statistics, but he said that he did not have
any statistics with him, but he knew that,
as long as farmers raised ten or twelve
million bales of cotton they would get their
4 or 5 cents a pound for it."

"I asked this whether he based his state-
ment upon a comparison with consumption,
but he said nothing. He also said that
the stamping of the silver dollar with
the seal of the United States did not en-
hance its value. I asked him if this was
true. He said that it might be increased
a little, but that it would remain the same
50 cents dollar. I then asked him how he
could account for the fact that in '76, when
they were discussing the Bland-Allison
act and there was every probability of a
bill favorable to silver passing both houses,
that it rose in price in the stock market
3 or 40 cents."

"Well," he said, "Mr. Crip had said that
this was true and it was claimed by sev-
eral of the silver leaders, but that he did
not believe it." I informed him that it
was true. One of his committee pulled his
coat tail and told him it was right, that
it rose about 30 or 25 cents. Then Mr. Rich-
ardson said, 'Mayhew!'"

Against the Farmers.

"I asked Mr. Richardson about the price
of products, whether it would not increase
the price of products to have free coinage
of silver. He said that our interests are
not with the farmer exactly. He said that
he had never believed that laboring men in
the cities who worked for fixed salaries
were identified with the farming element.
He said that he did not think that the
working men in the cities should ally them-
selves with the farmers, that it was to our
interest to get our products as cheap as
possible, and, on the other hand, to hold
our wages up; that he had been identified
with salaried laboring classes in the com-
mercial world for a number of years and
studied the matter from his standpoint,
and that he honestly believed that our in-
terests were separate and distinct from
those of the farmers."

As to Working Classes and Silver.

"I find the working classes about 50 per
cent of the population of Atlanta."

People Want.

People want an American
currency, an American property.

People want an American
currency, an American property.

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currency, an American property.

THE DELKS TAKEN BACK TO PIKE

Taylor and Tom Carried Yesterday to
the Scene of Their Crime.

ESCORTED BY NINE OFFICERS

Sheriff Slade Was at the Head and
Guarantees Protection.

THEIR TRIAL WILL COME UP TODAY

No Mob Violence Expected, but the
Jail at Zebulon Is Securely
Guarded.

Old man Taylor Delk and son, Tom,
were carried back to the scene of their
crime, in Pike county, yesterday after-
noon.

Sheriff J. C. Slade, of that county, came
up from Zebulon yesterday morning with
a posse of nine men, all armed to the
teeth.

The prisoners were turned over to the
Pike county authorities on an order issued
to Chief Connolly by Governor Atkinson,
stating that Sheriff Slade had a legal
right to the possession of the two men.

Superior court is now in session at
Zebulon. Judge Marcus W. Beck is presid-
ing and the case of the Delks will be
called today. Solicitor Bloodworth will
prosecute them. Neither of the prisoners
has secured counsel for his defense and
they are entirely at the mercy of the Pike
county authorities, who will not give them
a good lawyer and a fair trial.

No Lynching Expected.

While the sheriff and his deputies do
not expect any mob violence, they came
to Atlanta fully prepared for such an
emergency.

Every man was fully armed with a
winchester rifle, a good pistol and a large
supply of cartridges. They are a brave
and determined set of men, and declare
that they will defend the outlaws if their
lives are lost in the process.

Before leaving Zebulon yesterday morn-
ing Judge Beck had the men deputized,
who, by the way, are some of the most
prominent citizens of the county, and
put them under oath that they would de-
fend the prisoners to the last.

The officers do not expect any mob
violence. While the feeling around at the
old home of the Delks is pretty strong
and the feeling in the city is not much
less, the people and the authorities
will give the men a fair trial.

The two alleged outlaws are safely lo-
cated behind the bars of the Zebulon jail,
and a good force of men is kept on guard
day and night.

Afraid to Go Back.

The two outlaws were very much afraid
to return to Pike county. They were
taken from their cells and securely hand-
cuffed together yesterday afternoon, both
men were exceedingly nervous, and Tom
was as pale as a sheet.

The officers who took the Delks back
are the same men who surrounded their
old home at Zebulon, and the men who
were with Sheriff Guinn when he was
shot.

The fact greatly added to the terror
of the prisoners and they made a request
that they might have some protection
from Atlanta. Chief Connolly has the
most confident in Sheriff Slade and his
deputies, however, and he refused to grant
the request, believing that the prisoners
would give every possible protection.

Sheriff Slade and his deputies arrived in
the city from Zebulon about 10 o'clock
yesterday morning, and they attracted a
good deal of attention from the crowd
through the streets with their winchesters
to the station house.

The leader of the party walked up to
the police station and informed the keeper
that he had come for the Delks. He was
referred to Chief Connolly, who refused to
give up the men without an order from
Governor Atkinson.

Consults with the Governor.

For awhile yesterday afternoon the Pike
county authorities together with the men
who were taken back to the scene of their
crime, were in the city and they were
consulting with the governor. The gov-
ernor is now in the city and he is con-
sidering the case of the Delks. He is
very much interested in the case and he
is consulting with the governor.

Taken to the Train.

At 3:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon the
Delks were taken from their cells and
securely handcuffed together. Their legs
were secured in the same manner, and
they were rendered walking very uncom-
fortable.

As Tom gazed at the officers for the
first time, he was exceedingly nervous,
and very pale. He was looking at the
officers and he was looking at the gov-
ernor. He was looking at the governor
and he was looking at the governor.

The two prisoners then took their seats
in the big patrol wagon surrounded by
nine officers. They were taken to the
station house and they were taken to the
station house.

As the vehicle proceeded to the depot old
man Delk seemed to revive in spirit and
would occasionally salute some old friend
on the streets, but Tom remained perfectly
quiet.

There were several hundred people at
the depot when the wagon arrived, at-
tracted out of curiosity to get one glance
at the famous outlaws. The crowd steadily
increased, and when the Southern train
pulled out for Zebulon at 4 o'clock there
were perhaps fully 2,000 people under the
carshed.

The party occupied the smoking car.
Taylor and Tom sat together about the cen-
ter of the coach completely surrounded by
the deputies, who kept a close eye on their
prisoners. As the train rolled over White-
hall street bridge the unhappy father and
son took one last look at the city, and
then settled down in their seats, the pris-
oners of both men were very nervous and
an inexpressible look of sadness and
fear was plainly noticeable on the coun-
tenances of both men as a fuller realization
of their uncertain future began to dawn upon
them.

Taylor Delk Talks.

A constitution representative called on
old man Delk in his cell only a short time
before he was removed.

"Yes," said he, "I am afraid to go back
to Pike county. I am innocent of killing
Guinn, but I can't get a fair trial there
and you know it. I am willing to stand my
trial anywhere else."

"These men who hev' cum fer me are the
same fellows that have been here before
that night, and I hed jist as soon go back
with a set of bushwhackers."

"Do you think you can prove your inno-
cence?"

"Yes, I think I can. I know that a
whole lot of them fellers is going to swear
that I was in my house when Guinn was
killed, but they are mighty common people
and the oath of an honest man is worth
a heap more than ten lies."

and I am sure I can't get it in Pike county.

Sheriff Slade interviewed.

Sheriff Slade, of Pike county, was also
yesterday afternoon relative to the
Delks' chances at the coming trial.

"I don't anticipate any trouble," said he,
"and I am almost sure that our people will
allow the prisoners a fair trial. The citi-
zens of Pike county are a law-abiding
people and they will let the law take its
course. An agreement to this effect
was made between the citizens and the of-
ficers last Monday."

"What would your people do if the court
should fail to convict the Delks?"

"Well, your people are not afraid of any
such thing as that. If, however, a jury by
some means or other should bring in a ver-
dict of not guilty, then the Delks would have
to look out for themselves. I am afraid to
say what would happen."

"Just the best in the world. We don't
want any better. The solicitor has been
all over the county, securing witnesses, and
he has secured sufficient evidence to hang
both of them. He has told me the other
day that he did not need any more testi-
mony."

Now that story that old man Delk tells
about his not being in the house when
Guinn was killed, is a very old story. It is
a dog that day, but did not carry it off, as he
claims, for that dog was there the next
morning. It is a very old story, and it is
the best man in Pike county that they
shoot him inside just after the sheriff
was killed, and saw him go out
about what happened."

The outlaws will have a fair trial by an
impartial jury. I don't fear a mob vi-
olence, but if there is any mob violence
the prisoners will be protected by the
prisoners to the very last."

Arrival at Zebulon.

Zebulon, Ga., May 25.—(Special.)—The
special train of Pike superior court con-
vened here today, Judge Beck presiding,
for the trial of certain criminal cases. The
case of Joe Johnson, who, in an altercation
with Pink Smith, at Concord, on the 4th
of January, 1895, shot and killed him, was
the first case to be heard. The case was
heard by the court, and consumed a day or two
before it is concluded.

Mr. McWilliams, Tom Delk's captor,
came here today. He had been here before
and he had been here before. He had been
here before and he had been here before.

A large crowd is in attendance upon the
case of Joe Johnson, who, in an altercation
with Pink Smith, at Concord, on the 4th
of January, 1895, shot and killed him, was
the first case to be heard. The case was
heard by the court, and consumed a day or two
before it is concluded.

There is a possibility that Mr. Dickey will
raise his bid to 10 per cent. If this is done
the bid will be the best made, and Mr. Dic-
key will probably get the entire issue, thus go-
ing to a Georgia firm, contract made.

The governor will look over the bids to-
day, and will probably award them today
or tomorrow.

The Bids in Detail.

There were bids in from all parts of the
country. Chicago, Cincinnati and New
York firms were represented, and quite a
number came from Georgia.

When the doors of the big safe in the
treasury department were opened there was
quite a crowd present, including statehouse
officials and representatives of the firms
who had bids in. Among the agents pres-
ent were: W. J. Haynes & Son, of Cleve-
land; O. M. J. E. Chapin, representing
Lambrecht Bros. & Co. of Cleveland; Mr.
G. W. York, representing Deltz, Denison &
Prior, of Cleveland and Boston; Mr. John
W. Dickey, of Augusta, and Mr. J. A.
Speer, of LaGrange, representing them-
selves; Mr. J. A. McCord, representing the
Third National bank of Atlanta; Mr.
Charles H. Shaw, of Cincinnati; O. M. H.
A. Ensign, representing E. D. Shepard &
Co., of New York; Mr. P. C. Richards, rep-
resenting Edward C. Jones & Co., of New
York.

When the governor came in, shortly after
12, the treasurer opened the bids and read
them out, while the attorney general took
them down in order.

E. D. Shepard & Co., of New York, bid 10
per cent; J. A. McCord, of New York, bid
10 per cent; Lambrecht Bros. & Co., of
Cleveland, bid 10 per cent; Deltz, Denison
& Prior, of Cleveland and Boston, bid 10
per cent; G. W. York, of Cleveland and Bos-
ton, bid 10 per cent; O. M. J. E. Chapin,
of Cleveland, bid 10 per cent; W. J. Haynes
& Son, of Cleveland, bid 10 per cent; J. A.
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WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass,
Solid Silver AND
Eancy Goods.

We send goods on selection.
Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding
Invitations and Visiting
Cards.

J. P. STEVENS & BRO.
47 Whitehall street.

money
silver
gold

any sort—except counterfeit—we'll ex-
change good money for good money—that's
fair—good whisky promotes health—
hundreds of barrels of health in our
stores—won't you have some—nothing im-
pure here—we fight adulterated stuff—the
other fellows imitate our brands—you know
why!

bluthenthal "b.b." & bickart

marietta and forsyth streets.
heliot no. 378.
imperial cocktails—the best.

OPIMUM and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with
this new medicine.
J. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office 100 1/2 Whitehall St.

VENABLE & COLLINS
GRANITE CO.
47 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Monuments,
Tombstones,
Building Work,
Cemetery Walls.

Estimates Furnished on Application. may 24-26

A Shield
and a protection against
cold and dangerous ex-
haustion is a cup of beef tea made with
Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef

Refreshing
Nourishing
Satisfying

Hermitage Heights
PASTURAGE!

NEAR GRANT PARK. 200 ACRES.
Fine grasses and spring water in each pas-
ture. Jersey males. Careful attention given
to all stock and rates reasonable.

F. W. BENTEN, JR.
39 Pavilion Street, City.
may 5-1m

FLY SCREENS

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLINGHAM & CO.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,
Stair Work, Every Glass of
Hard Wood, Yellow and
White Pine Finish
Mantels.

In fact, we manufacture every article
that appertains to the
Building of a House.

We have the Best Equipped Factory
in the South, with New and
IMPROVED MACHINERY.
Send us your bills for estimate be-
fore placing your order.

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Telephone 359. Office No. 1 North Forsyth
Street. Factory 64 to 84 Elliott St.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW

AGENT FOR
FAIRCHILD'S
Celebrated Fountain Pens.
New supply just received. Call and see them

Philadelphia Dental

PARLORS,

36 Whitehall St.

The largest and most magnificent equip-
ment dental office in the country. All work
first-class and fully warranted.

Teeth Extracted Positively Without Pain

by the use of vitalized air made fresh at
the office every day.

Teeth extracted painlessly 50 cents.
A. McKECHNIE, D. D. S., L. D. S.,
April 17, 1896.

HUDSON ON TRIAL
FOR HIS LIFE

His Case Was Called in the Criminal
Court Yesterday Morning.

MANY WITNESSES TESTIFY
And the Case Will Go to the Jury
Today.

HE IS CHARGED WITH KILLING DECATUR

And the State Will Endeavor To Prove
That the Shooting Was Crimi-
nal Negligence.

Ex-Policeman W. N. Hudson is on trial
for his life in the criminal superior court.
His case was taken up the first thing
yesterday morning before Judge Candler,
and the evidence in behalf of the state
was introduced. Argument will be made
this morning, and the case may reach the
jury today.

Hudson is charged with the murder of
James Decatur, who was killed by a stray
bullet on October 3, 1886. The bullet which
caused the death of Decatur was fired from
a pistol in the hands of Patrolman Hudson,
who at the time the shot was fired was
trying to capture a thief whom he was fol-
lowing.

J. M. Beal, a bystander, was struck by
the same ball, which passed through the
brain of Decatur and also passed entirely
through the head of Beal, almost causing
death.

The chief was a negro named Burrell
Leonard, and he escaped during the ex-
citement resulting from the shooting. De-
catur was killed instantly and Beal was
struck in the Grady hospital, where he
was cared for.

Hudson was summoned to appear at the
police station, where he was suspended by
Chief Connelly and his helmet, club and pis-
tol were taken from him. In a few days
Hudson was suspended by the board of
police commissioners, but was able to give
bond and has since been at liberty.

The case is one of unusual interest, as
the rights of policemen will be determined.
Hudson fired into a crowded street after a
thief, and the state will endeavor to prove
that he acted rashly and unlawfully.

Hudson Placed on Trial.
Patrolman Hudson was placed on trial
at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He is re-
presented by Attorneys Peter F. Smith,
Judge James A. Anderson, W. W. Gaines
and Edgar Latham.

The state is represented by Solicitor Gen-
eral Hill, and the case to be made out by
the prosecution is that Hudson violated
both the state laws and the regulations of
the police department when he fired a dead-
ly weapon in a crowded street.

Chief of Police Connelly was the first
witness of the state and Solicitor Hill asked
him if Hudson was not governed by a
set of printed rules. Counsel for the de-
fense objected and the question was ruled
out. Chief Connelly said he had known
Hudson for three or four years, as he had
been employed as a patrolman in the police
department.

The pistol with which the shooting was
done was handed Chief Connelly and was
identified as the one which had been fur-
nished Hudson by the department.
"That gun's loaded," said Solicitor Hill
nervously. "Be careful, chief, and point it
the other way."

Chief Connelly did not see the shooting or
either of the men who were shot.

Beal on the Stand.
The next witness placed on the stand was
J. N. Beal, though whose head the bullet
passed after killing the negro.

Mr. Beal said that he could not say posi-
tively what occurred at the time of the
shooting, as he was unconscious for two
weeks after the ball struck him.

He said that he lived at 103 Madison street
and was going out Mitchell street on the
left hand side of the street when the shot
was fired. He said he did not see the po-
liceman, neither did he hear any one
halted.

After Beal was shot he says he was car-
ried to the Grady hospital, where he was
cared for two weeks. Beal said the shoot-
ing occurred at 4:45 o'clock on the afternoon
of October 3rd. The lights had not been
turned on, but it was not dark, as it was
between sundown and dusk.

Beal stated upon the stand that he held
a conversation with Hudson after he got
well and that Hudson said he was almost
crazy over the shooting, but that he did
not mind killing the negro but was sorry
that he shot Beal.

There was objection on both sides to the
admission of this evidence and it was
ruled out by Judge Candler.

Others Testify for the State.
After a recess of thirty minutes the case
was again taken up and other witnesses
were examined.

James Haskin testified that he was stand-
ing on the corner of Forsyth and Whitehall
streets when Patrolman Hudson ran
past after a negro. He said Hudson called
for the man to halt and then fired his
pistol.

Several negroes testified that they saw
the race and heard the officer call to the
thief to stop. The negro kept running and
Hudson fired.

The Defense Opens.
Mr. James H. Ige, of Chicago, was in At-
lanta on the night of the shooting and
joined in the chase with Hudson after the
thief.

Mr. Ige says he ran along the street
with Hudson and heard the officer call
to the man to stop. The negro ran on all
the faster and the officer drew his weapon
and fired one shot, but did not stop the
negro.

After the shot was fired Ige says he
kept on down the street and ran down
Thompson, but returned and found two men
had been shot.

Swears the Bullet Glanced.
He swore that the bullet did not intend to
kill the thief, but only fired to frighten
him with the intention of making him
stop. He says the ball was fired toward
the man and that Decatur and Beal
could not have been shot had the bullet
not glanced.

Mr. Joe Hardee, of Florida, a traveling
salesman, was next placed on the stand.
He testified that he was near the officer
when the shooting was done; that he saw
the flash of the pistol and then saw the
two men fall. He did not see any one on
the street except the wounded man, the
thief and the officer. He testified positively
that the streets were not crowded and that
the lights had been turned on, as it was
just previous to midnight.

O. L. Stamps Testifies.
Mr. O. L. Stamps testified that he had
lost a cheese and asked Patrolman Hudson
to go with him and help locate the cheese.
They found it had been sold by a negro
named Leonard, and Leonard was pointed
out to Hudson as the race bearer.

Stamps was not a witness to the shooting.
The negro was arrested a short time
after the shooting by a call officer and was
sent to the station house.

Says the Street Was Not Crowded.
Mr. Griffin, a drug clerk at the store of
Dr. Curtis, was next placed upon the stand.
He testified that the shooting occurred
just about twilight and that the street
was not crowded at the time.

The shooting occurred in the opposite
side of the street, and only a few persons
were in sight.

He testified that he saw the officer and
the thief and witnessed the shooting.

Hudson Makes His Statement.

Patrolman Hudson was next placed upon
the stand and made his statement before
the jury.

Hudson said that on the evening of Oc-
tober 3rd he was on his beat on Broad
street, when Mr. O. L. Stamps informed
him that he had been stolen from his
place of business.

The two men walked down the street and
Mr. Stamps returned and said that he had
located the property and that the negro would
be pointed out to him.

Hudson says he found the negro in a res-
taurant and the negro ran when he saw
the officer.

The negro darted up Mitchell street, he
following, but the negro rapidly gained
upon him, and when he looked up the
street and saw the way was clear he fired
and continued running.

"I ran up on the sidewalk," said Hudson,
"and I saw two men lying on the side-
walk. I had no idea that I shot the men,
but thought the negro had run against
them and killed them down."

Hudson said he had no idea of killing
anybody, and intended only to shoot to
frighten the negro and make him stop.

He further stated that he was compelled
to take the pistol and that it was furnis-
hed him by the chief.

Dr. Gilbert Examined the Wound.
Dr. W. L. Gilbert, who was at that
time county physician, and who examined
the dead negro, was placed on the stand
by the state.

Dr. Gilbert said he cut the bullet from Mr.
Beal's head and found the bullet was badly
mashed. In his opinion, he thought the
bullet was mashed by coming in contact
with the skull.

The want charging the negro Leonard
with a misdemeanor was then tendered
as evidence to the state.

Two diagrams showing the position of
the parties on the street—one drawn by
a witness for the defense and one by a
witness for the state—were tendered in
evidence.

Argument Begins for the State.
Late yesterday afternoon the defense
closed in introducing testimony and Soli-
citor Charles Hill opened for the state.

He defined the crime and urged that crimi-
nal negligence be taken into consideration
by the jury.

Solicitor Hill spoke for only a few mo-
ments, defining his position and intimating
what his line of argument would be.

Attorney Edgar Latham Speaks.
Attorney Edgar Latham, who is associated
with the defense, opened the argument
for the defense and spoke for nearly an
hour.

He was followed by Judge Anderson, who
spoke until the hour of adjournment and
will come back on Monday.

Judge Anderson will be followed by At-
torney Peter F. Smith and Solicitor Hill.
The case will probably reach the jury by
noon, and an early verdict is expected.

After the grip, typhoid fever, diphtheria
or other prostrating diseases, nothing
builds the system and restores full
health like Hood's Sarsaparilla. It sharp-
ens the appetite.

RELIFF FOR THE CLERKS.
Retail Dry Goods Stores To Close at
6 O'Clock.

The salesmen in the retail dry goods
houses are now moving for general early
closing. They have signed the paper. A mas-
sive movement, which promises in a few days
to result in what the salesmen want.

They want to close their places of busi-
ness at 6 o'clock every day, except Satur-
day, when they want to close at 5 o'clock
and continue until September.

The clerks of the city are, of course, a
unit in favor of the movement. They want
it. The movement was put in deferral
for a few days to enable the city to make
an agreement with the retailers. The agree-
ment was drawn up and started around
among the retail dry goods men. The agree-
ment is from the retailers to abide by the
proposition outlined above. Nearly all the
retail men who have been approached on
the subject have signed the paper. A ma-
jority of them have already signed it. It is
said, and it is from the retailers. The clerks
are all glad over the prospect of a few
hours in the evening which they may de-
voted to recreation.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE
SUMMER?
Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.,
the Palace Hotel of the South.

Offers inducements superior to any other
resort in the south. Here the atmosphere
is always cool and clear. The nights are
perfect. There are no mosquitoes and ma-
laria is absolutely unknown. The scenery
is the finest in the world, so pronounced
by the historic and the traveler. The
Palace Hotel and a host of others. Lookout
Inn is a beautiful gem of architecture,
built of the famous old red sand stone and
wood; finished in the interior throughout
in quarters oak, and decorated by some
of the best artists of the country. The
at enormous expense. The water used on
the tables is from the celebrated Leona-
ville Spring, the purest in the world. This
historic resort promises to be unusually
pleasant this season. Write for particulars
to M. S. Gibson, manager. Special

New York World, Only One Cent
Cut prices for the paper.
Sunday Herald, World and all New York
Sunday papers at 5 cents each.
Cut prices on books and all kinds of office
stationery at JOHN M. MILLER'S,
22 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Office Stationery,
BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODI-
cals, all at cut prices at
JOHN M. MILLER'S,
22 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Annual Excursion.
The Ladies' Episcopal and Aid Society
of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church
have arranged for a splendid picnic next
Thursday, May 28th, at Maddox Park,
which is some twenty miles down the Flori-
da railroad.

They have planned for a very pleasant
day and no pains will be spared to carry
such plans into effect. Children will be
charged 25 cents. Miss Emma Stovall, the
secretary, and will give any information.
Don't fail to take a day out.

TRADE MARK
A NEW
COLLAR

HARALSON BUCKLEY. R. N. TYLER
BLECKLEY & TYLER,
ARCHITECTS.
401-402 FITTEN BUILDING.

Miss Peables and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS, No. 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38,
To H. H. Webb, Greeting—By order of the
court, I hereby notify you that on the 28th
day of November, 1888, Mrs. M. E. Webb
sued against you for a divorce, re-
turnable to the spring term 1889, of said
court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at
said court, to answer plaintiff's com-
plaint. In default thereof the court will
proceed as to justice shall appear and
Witness, the honorable J. H. Lumpkin,
Judge of said court, this 10th day of
April, 1896. D. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
may 25-26-june 3-1896.

We
Acknowledge

The competition of the better merchant tai-
lors. We shall not try to beat them. We
shall not be content with letting them beat
us in any way except one--asking more
money than we do. Style, fitting, finish--the
Clothes inside and out--we get as close to a
perfect garment every time as we possibly
can. As close, that is, as is possible with
tailoring.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18.

Lads-Neel Co

LADIES

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL AND SAMPLE THE FAMOUS
"ROYAL SALAD DRESSING" WHICH IS BEING DEMONSTRATED DURING
THIS WEEK.

See the Variety of Choice Dishes this
Salad Dressing will Make.

A BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE SALADS," WRITTEN BY JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
WHO WAS HEAD CHEF IN THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT OF THE AD-
MINISTRATION BUILDING, THE LEADING ESTABLISHMENT AT THE COLUM-
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If you want to see it, call on us at
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Ten-room house on East Hunter street,
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Store and house on Center street,
Hemphill avenue, lot 50x150 to alley,
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Three-room house, half running
water, bath, and a nice summer house,
shaded, cost \$500 to build, on one
ground, about fifty yards from Oak
and Oak streets 50x185, lies perfectly
and well shaded.

One lot on east side of Peoples street,
between Oak and Lucile avenue, 50x150.
Two lots (adjoining) on south side of
Lucile avenue, between Ashby and Peoples
streets, 50x150 each, electric car in front.
One lot on north side of Oak street,
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The above lots are all in same neighbor-
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of the property offered and within a few
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Also 10 beautiful residence lots, 50x150
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one of these lots lies perfectly and are
very desirable for home sites, brick side-
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Gordon street, 200 feet front.

TERMS: One-third cash, balance 1 and 2
years at 8 per cent; or the deferred pay-
ments can be paid monthly or all cash at
purchaser's option.

We don't expect fancy prices on this
property and it must go at prices bid. No
bidding.

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